



FURNITURE WAREHOUSE

N. SWAGER,

WOULD call the attention of the people of Jacksonville, Rock and adjoining counties, to his increased facilities for manufacturing

PAPER, SHAMPOO AND COMMON CIGARETTES

Wholesale will sell at
Grandly Reduced Prices.
 In addition to the styles manufactured by himself,
 he keeps a large stock of Imported Furniture, which
 embraces everything needed for household use, and
 which, with his own manufacture, is of the latest
 styles and superior quality.
 Call, of all sizes and trimmed in every variety
 of style constantly on hand.
Melville Burial Cases and Caskets.



I have just received a large assortment of these styles
 of an improved style and perfectly air tight. A
 few more have been kept in the city for the last three or
 four years, much improved, and have been experienced
 in sending for them.
 A further examination of all my stock, knowing
 that I can give satisfaction to the quality and price.
 Shop on Milwaukee street, second floor above Central
 Bank, give of the coffin.
 J. S. WARD & S.
 Janesville, Wis. J-1914x C-1

The RoboMaster
BOOT & SHOE STORE!
 1831 N. 1st St.



SEE ALL THE PREPARED TO TRAVEL

It will keep
like a fiddle
has a fiddle
the cheap
the comfort of
the enjoyment of

W. A. REYNOLDS

No. 4, Jackson & Smith's Block,
Next Door to the Rock Co. Bank.
Spokane

W. A. REYNOLDS

SEE ALL THE PREPARED TO TRAVEL

It will keep
like a fiddle
has a fiddle
the cheap
the comfort of
the enjoyment of

W. A. REYNOLDS

OF GUM, TROVATERS, BOWIE KNIVES, FLASKS, POUCHES,
CIGAR, POOLERS, &c., &c. All articles sold at as low prices
as his business. I please give a call and examine. All to
be held cash.

No. 8—The Powder is good and Flasks, Pouches, &c.,
of the finest pattern, auiliff

Another Large Arriral

Crockery & Glassware!

" WHEELLOCK'S "

JUST received, the best stock of White D'and's
or all kinds of Crockery ever brought in to this town.
These wishing like to save one or two hundred dollars, or
possibly more, do well to look for it. In looking over to Chicago
or Milwaukee, and home keeps and here! It comes
at half mill sets or parts of sets should

Go to Wheellocks,

Also, a large and fine assortment of various kinds of
HOUSE KEEPING GOODS!

The best stock of Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Flour, White
Wine, Fine Cutlery, Tea Trays of all sizes, &c.
Januaryville, Juneville. Jeddhart

RICE'S

TEMPLE OF ART.

HAVE fitted up a room in good style, upon the
Great Room, with all the light, air, heat, fire,
Januaryville, one door north of the American House,
where I am prepared to furnish the citizens of Janu-
ville and vicinity with

unequaled by any ever produced in this city. If you
want a picture you desire to hang up in the parlour
or study, call—selections arranged. With timely
attention to each picture in the various branches of the
art, I am enabled to reduce the

FINEST PICTURES!
Landscape and still life, with all the noble things
of style and taste.

4.—Instruction given in the various branches,
with the instrument of the pencil. Views of Italy,
Germany, Switzerland, &c. arranged. Pictures of
country, English City and Military. Pictures
upon almost every subject of elevated and exalted
imagination and feeling. A. B. RICE.

If of a picture very fine,
You want a picture very fine,
The Ambrosia that they will take,
Are put into the hands of the
Gentleman as ladies of the town,
With tears fast to lick upon,
Should duplicate each picture,
They see with fastidious to more

auditor P. B. RICE

SPECTACLES.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS A VERY LARGE STOCK OF ALL THE
different kinds of spectacles required for the various
classes in eyeglass, made of the best material, and
which are fitted to the eye, by the latest and best
method. These spectacles are mounted in every variety of
style, and will be sold at the lowest prices. The attention
of the public is hereby invited to the above.

I can suit them in all cases,
 and will be pleased to say so, as
 I am
 J. A. DENNELL.

Great Bargains in Millinery.
 MRS. ODEA is now selling her largest stock of
 and fashionable winter fashions, in Velvets, Paris,
 silk, etc., at a great sacrifice. In fact, no resident
 will be refused, as sales must be made at once.

BONNETS GIVEN AWAY!
 To make room for her spring goods, and to make full
 cash sale, now, as handsome an assortment of millinery as
 can be seen west of New York.
 The cost of the millinery and bonnets will be returned and
 made like new, without any charge.
 Dresses made or to order, and the newest fashions
 carried out to a most perfect finish, called over, in
 ladies, before purchasing elsewhere.
 Warehouses in Young America, New York, over Harsh's
 Clothing Store, Main street.

Wall Paper.
 WE have derived from the Mills 10 cases
 more of
 Wall and Writing Papers.

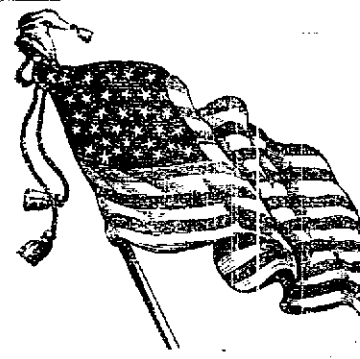
Our assortment of Wall Paper is altogether complete. Prices
 from one cent to 15 per roll. A good Basin Paper for
 qualifying per roll.

Twenty Per Cent Saved
 by buying our Writing Paper and Plain Pressed
 up, as we are entitled to sell at old prices for cash.
 M. D. HORN.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
 Photograph Portfolios
 WE have just two and another large stock of

Photographs of Gov. Harvey,
with his own signature, for sale,
Jellidaw O. J. DEARMORN.

GENTLEMEN!
I am now opening the largest and best stock of
Hats and Caps
ever brought to Knoxville, comprising the very
Latest Styles and Best Materials
which must and will be sold
EXTREMELY LOW
for the cash, at the Hat Store, West side,
Appldnt J. R. DEALE.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

Republican Nominations.

FOR CONGRESS,
I. C. SLOAN,
of Rock County.

FOR SENATOR,
WM. A. LAWRENCE.

County Ticket.

FOR SHERIFF,
REUBEN T. PEMBERTON,
of Johnsonville.

CLERK OF THE COURT,
LEVI ALDEN,
of Janesville.

REGISTER OF DEEDS,
C. C. KEELER,
of Beloit.

TRASURER,
S. HOLDREDGE, JR.,
of Magnolia.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN R. BENNETT,
of Janesville.

CLERK OF THE BOARD,
S. L. JAMES,
of Beloit.

SURVEYOR,
S. D. LOCKE,
of Johnsonville.

CORONER,
S. C. BURNHAM,
of Janesville.

SUPERVISOR AT LARGE,
WM. A. NORTON,
of Center.

The Refugees at Cairo.

Some two or three thousand black and white refugees from the south have been sent by the government to Cairo, where they are supplied with army rations. They are principally women, children and old men. The negro race predominates, not because the poor whites are less numerous than poor blacks at the south, but for the reason that the negroes are more loyal, and the government has employed more of them, while the families of these employees are taken care of at their expense, to a considerable extent.

About forty of the black refugees have arrived in Chicago, where, to the indignation of the Times, they are cared for by benevolent people. The Times wants to know why the Chicago people do not look after their poor white "brethren," to the exclusion of these black wanderers? It is the question of a Pharisee. If these are human beings just escaped from the house of bondage; poor miserable outcasts; they are brethren, whom the Savior of all would first welcome to his fold, because they are low in the scale of the world's esteem. But the proud and mean, who think themselves holier than other men, and more especially near the Almighty, turn away "on the other side," and are willing that these refugees shall perish.

Not only this, but they would stir up the ignorant prejudices of the multitude to do them harm—to drive them out of the country by mob violence. Such demagogues as the Times tell the laboring people that they will be deprived of work by the negro, and that their families will perish in consequence. They endeavor to cast odium upon those who help the outcasts, and generally stir up strife on this subject.

If every one would exercise reason upon this question, it would be perceived that no harm can come to laborers, either white or black, by the exercise of benevolence in this case. It is the political schemes of the Times and its party that are to be promoted by these appeals to passion, and not the welfare of labor. It is slavery that has made these outcasts poor and helpless, and driven them from the south. If there had been no slaveholder's rebellion, they would have remained in the south; so it is the friends of the Times and its party who should be first to aid these poor victims of a policy which they excuse and palliate.

There need be no fear that the negro will permanently emigrate to the north, unless compelled to do so. Just at this time it is impossible for many of them to remain in the south, as the land is desolated, and the masters have turned them loose to get their own living, as the scant supplies of food in some places are not sufficient to keep the white race from starvation. There is no other resource except for them to come to us; but the moment the President's emancipation proclamation is enforced in the south, these people will gladly go back to their old homes. They belong to a southern climate, and when freedom is the rule everywhere in this land, not only these refugees, but the whole negro population of the north, will emigrate to the south. Notwithstanding the danger of living in the slave states, and the stringent laws against them, there have always been more free negroes in those states than in the free states. The census shows this. Abolish slavery entirely in the south, and a negro will be rare north of Mason and Dixon's line.

It is, therefore, the Times and its sympathizers, by opposing the President's proclamation of freedom, who would keep the negroes in the north. God has not ordained that any race shall be serfs of another, but has arranged his physical laws on this globe that all shall have a place of abode suitable to their wants, and agreeable to their bodily constitutions. With freedom of locomotion, and with free institutions established throughout the earth, every man and every race will take the place designed by the Father of all. Those who make

slaves of the African and transport him to a climate congenial to his nature, and compel him by cruel enactments to remain there, are guilty of outraging the laws of God, for which we are paying the dreadful penalty as a nation of oppressors. When we are punished sufficiently for this great sin, and are willing to let these people go, we shall have peace, and not before. In the mean time, while the war disturbs the whole country, labor will meet its trials and difficulties along with commerce, but when peace, founded upon universal liberty, shall reign on our borders, all interests will receive their just protection and reward.

Democratic Tactics.

—Mr. A. W. Sparks, union, introduced into the assembly a series of resolutions, thanking McClellan and his officers and men for late victories, pledging continued aid to the government in crushing the rebellion, and opposing all compromises. Mr. Ellis, democrat, objected to these resolutions, as being outside of the business the legislature had agreed to consider. The speaker, Palmer, sustained the objection, and thus the resolutions were lost. It occurs to us that this was a very small technicality on which to attack these resolutions; but of course hostility to the resolutions themselves suggested this mode of killing them.

Disgraceful!

—On Wednesday evening we attended what we supposed was a brief sermon the gathering resolved into an abolition pandemonium! A committee of the assembly, purporting to be "on the state of the country," but it was principally devoted to slavery. It was a second edition of the "Methodist Political Love Feast of 1856," only more bigoted and fanatical. A fellow named Delaney—formerly of the 18th regiment, and who disgraced his profession—was particularly severe on such statesmen as Henry Clay, Daniel Webster and Stephen A. Douglas. He charged the present administration with being weak-kneed, pro-slavery, and said that slavery now has never been so near destruction as it is now. He said the country never would be restored to peace until the emancipation policy of that hero, soldier, God-like (?) man, J. C. Fremont, was adopted! He was lavish in his encomiums of Pope and Fremont, and full of bile and abuse of the administration, Gen. Halleck and the "pro-slavery democracy of the north." He hoped and believed that "God, in His providence, would prevent the scheme of colonizing the slaves." Poor devil! Such a disgraceful, bigoted, dogmatic, fanatical, abolition sermon has never been heard of since "Wildland Home," and may we "ne'er look upon its like again." If justice had met its demands, these miserable howlers would long ere this be "enjoying a season of quiet" in the cells of Fort Warren and Lafayette!—*Appleton's Crescent.*

The "disgraceful" feature in this performance is the article of the Crescent.

We have seldom seen anything more so in that respect. Our object in republishing it is not to defend the association, for such a body of men as composed it need no defense, but simply to show the satanic spirit in which it has been assailed.

From the Eighth Regiment.

CORINTH, Miss., Sept. 23.

EDITOR'S GAZETTE.—Before I left I promised I would let you hear from me, and I will.

We, that is several for the Eighth, including myself, left Madison Monday night, Sept. 8th, I believe, and arrived here Thursday night of the same week; we found several stragglers from the regiment, and Surgeon Thornhill, of the 8th. On Sunday, Sept. 14th, if I have the date right, the regiment left Iuka, and marched to Farmington that day, a distance of 27 miles. A number gave out there and came here, and the next morning the 8th started back for Iuka, and arrived there same day. There was a report here that the 8th was driven out of Iuka by 40 guerrillas, but when they came to send thirty or forty thousand troops down there, they found Price there with forty or fifty thousand, and had a fight with the rebels, and surrounded them, when they made a break and escaped through Stanley's brigade. The 5th Minnesota went into the rebels with a will. The rebels were upon the regiment before they could fix their bayonets, and they went at the rebels with the sabre bayonets. The 5th Iowa fired 40 rounds, and had to fight the rest of the day with the bayonets, as ammunition gave out.

The recruits for the 8th have not joined the regiment, on account of the regiment traveling around. The regiment went after Price, and went part of the way to Tusculum, and are now one mile beyond Jackson, where the 12th Wisconsin battery went Sunday, Sept. 14th.

The troops are now fighting at Bolivar, as report says.

Lieut. George Budd, formerly of Janesville, of the 24 Iowa cavalry, is here now. George had a brother in the 7th Illinois cavalry, who was in the retreat from Bolivar. There were three hundred of the Illinois cavalry attacked by 1500 rebel cavalry, and erected breastworks, and held the rebels back three hours, until reinforcements arrived. George Budd had a brother shot through the abdomen, and a ball struck him in the side and passed through him. The rebels found him alive, and shot him through the head.

VINUS.

WHEAT RECEIPTS IN CHICAGO.—The receipts of wheat in Chicago from Sept. 1st to Sept. 27th, in 1861, were 2,515,530 bushels. During the same time in 1862, the receipts were 1,507,583—more than one million deficiency. The price this year has ranged from 10 to 25 cents a bushel higher than last year. From these facts it is concluded that the supply is materially less than last year.

Pronunciation of the Name.

—Antietam Creek, near which the great battle of Wednesday was fought, is a tributary of the Potomac, running thro' Washington county, Maryland. The name, according to the N. Y. Evening Post, is pronounced as though spelled Antetam, the accent on the second syllable.

The 20th Wisconsin regiment has arrived at Springfield, Mo. There are 23,000 federal troops at that point.

For the Daily Gazette.

Emancipation Proclamations.

The recent emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln has called forth extravagant applause, and unmeasured denunciation from political radicals of different sects. A reason is that its very general terms are interpreted in a sense to suit the wishes or prejudices of its critics.

While the President either has not digested a plan for making the general object of the proclamation attainable, or has not thought fit to communicate it, we are at liberty to discuss the questions involved.

As we understand the proclamation, it announces to all concerned that if the rebellious states do not return to their allegiance by the 1st of January, the United States government will make a systematic attempt to deprive them of their slaves, as an element of their belligerent strength. To this doctrine we most heartily subscribe. It will be conceded that slavery is absolutely essential to the existence of the rebellious state as a belligerent power, and we have a clear right to deprive them of that power, provided that in so doing we do not violate any principle of the law of nations or the sense of right of the civilized world.

Under this limitation, we should not be justified in putting poison into the hands of slaves or any means of secret assassination, nor in instigating lawless riot and murder; and for our own part, we are of opinion that, in their present condition, the slaves as a general rule are not capable of being made serviceable for military operations except to a limited extent.

No one expects that the rebels will lay down their arms at the 1st of January, in consequence of the proclamation. So far as they are concerned, the struggle will more embittered, and the question now is what shall we do at the 1st of January to deprive the rebels of their slaves. Our plan for making an emancipation policy under the above limitations practically available is briefly this: Let a chain of strong military posts be established as soon as practicable, along the whole easterly boundary of Texas, and across the north end of the peninsula of Florida. Then, at the 1st of January, let the whole land ring with the shout that Texas and Florida are the negro paradise! Let every effort be put forth to stampede the whole slave population of the rebellious states into Florida and Texas. Let steamers, under convoy of gunboats if necessary, transport them by tens of thousands from New Orleans, and the course of the Mississippi and its tributaries to Texas, and from the Atlantic coast to Florida, while shoals of naked, starving creatures would pour through the friendly lines inland, and in time for spring work, the thing would be accomplished! Uncle Sam, exercising such a protectorate over the fugitives as the exigencies shall require, could organize and direct their industry, and quietly raise his cotton and cane, while the rebels would die of vexation at the sight.

We are fully persuaded that this scheme in all its length and breadth is feasible. The great argument used by the slaveholders when urging the purchase of Florida and stimulating a war for the acquisition of Texas, was that those regions offered a refuge for thousands of runaway slaves, in a time of peace. But suppose our scheme not fully successful. We have violated no recognized principle governing belligerents, and have given occupation to a large proportion of the rebel forces in preventing our full success. Universal history is but the story of human wrong and the inevitable retribution. Florida cost the United States millions in money and thousands of lives. She turns traitor to secure the perpetual enslavement of the Africans, and he African becomes possessor of the soil.

Texas, the great first cause of all our wars, acquired from a neighboring power in violation of every principle of right, and for the purpose of securing perpetuity to negro slavery, becomes the expanding empire of a people springing from an emancipated servile population.

We have been persuaded for years that at some time the colored races of the United States would flow out through Texas to regions congenial in climate and productions, and now Providence points the door, we hold the key, let us give the signal.

All schemes for colonization by an ocean passage must fail in their main scope, though much good may result to the comparatively few to whom its advantages can be extended; but when we open a passage 500 miles wide in the southwest, which the slave has only to walk through to be free, a national exodus will begin, which in the grandeur of its results will rival the recorded movements of Saracen or Jew, of Tartar or Goth.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The Helena Shield, of the 20th, says Gov. Phelps has been some days indisposed, but is now much better.

Gov. Washburne, commandant of the post, has ordered the sale of liquors to be discontinued.

Gen. Hindman is under arrest for disobedience of orders.

Cairo, Sept. 28.

The steamer J. J. Rose, on her last trip down the river, was fired into at Ashton. No damage was done.

No news from Corinth.

The steamer St. Louis was broken open last Tuesday, and \$10,000 in treasury notes taken. No clue to the thief or thieves.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 28.

Last night the rebels captured Augusta, Ky., on the Ohio river, forty miles above this city. After robbing several houses they destroyed the place. The citizens fled to the Ohio side.

Hon. Wm. H. Polk passed through this city to night as bearer of dispatches from Abraham Johnson to President Lincoln.

Business was totally suspended yesterday from 2 till 5 p. m. All the citizens are under drill!

A dispatch to the Gazette, from Indianapolis, says: "An army officer just arrived from Washington, says he read an order, while in the war department on Friday, relieving Buell from the command in Kentucky, and assigning him to Indianapolis, to organize the paroled prisoners into regiments."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—Gen. Cox has been promoted to the command of the late Gen. Reno's division.

In answer to innumerable inquiries about the number of prisoners we really took in

the Maryland battles, it is proper to state that we took about 1,600 in all—hardly so many as we lost in contrabands recaptured into slavery at Harper's Ferry.

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Special to Chicago Tribune.—The general feeling in the army seems to be that the responsibility for the surrender of Harper's Ferry must be divided between Col. Miles and Gen. White. Nothing is known here about it further than that the defense was public, except Col. Ford's defense before the military board here is to be that he received three or four positive orders to evacuate Maryland Heights before he did it.

Gen. Kimball, of Indiana, and for some time in McClellan's army, is anxious to go west, and some of his friends will try to procure assignment for him to Kentucky.

When Gov. Andrews was here, on Saturday, he procured a promise from the war department that the Massachusetts regiments which had been raised for Sigel and had subsequently been assigned elsewhere should be sent forthwith to Sigel. There indications that the government is not yet ready to permit Sigel to be overslaught.

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, Sept. 27.

Special to Chicago Journal.—Mr. J. J. Zell, who is clerk of the steamer Eugene, was released by the rebels at Fort Randolph, and has reached this place in safety. He says they number two hundred and twenty-five, and are commanded by Capt. Faulkner. It was their intention to rob the boat and then burn it. Yesterday, about ten o'clock, the steamer Forest Queen reached Ashton, a small town on the Tennessee side, just at the foot of Island 26. She landed to put off a passenger and to take on some cotton that was piled on the bank. The clerk stepped ashore, and as he reached the top of the bank he was seized by two or three men. A guerrilla band of about 100 sprung up from behind the cotton, and the captain, with pistol in hand, demanded the surrender of the boat. The captain of the boat attempted to back her out to get on board. Some half dozen would have been got off in safety had not one of the engineers deserted his post, and the outside wheel backing threw the stern of the boat against the shore, breaking the rudder and giving 30 shots of the rebels a chance to get aboard. Meanwhile the rebels on shore were firing at the pilot; 40 balls passed through the pilot house, two of which struck the pilot, John Meeker, wounding him severely, but not dangerously.

Just at this juncture, the steamer Sunshine came up with a part of the first Wisconsin cavalry and one battery on board. The rebels, thinking that they might not fare very well, now saw a reason to get off the stern of the boat, and by running one when they succeeded in getting her ashore, when they succeeded as fast as legs could carry them. Thus, by mere accident, the Forest Queen, one of the first steamers on the river, was saved.

A rebel attack is hourly expected at New Madrid.

HELENA, Ark., Sept. 25.

Recently an expedition consisting of the transports Iatan, Alambra and rain Queen of the West, carrying about 150 troops and several pieces of artillery, left Oldtown and sailed down the river as far as Union, forty miles below the mouth of the Arkansas. The expedition descended the river, and was fired into by guerrillas at Prentiss, a town on the Mississippi shore, opposite Napoleon, and at Island No. 76. Killed at the latter place four, and one man on the Iatan. The boat shelled the roads along the shore, but with what damage is not known.

On returning to Prentiss, a large force of guerrillas, numbering from 1,500 to 2,000, under Col. Villipiquia occupied the shore here and opened a brisk cannonading and volleys of musketry on the boats. The boats returned the compliment with shot and shell, killing 27 of the rebels, and driving them back in the country in the direction of Bolivar, after which a part of the force was embarked and burnt the town of Prentiss. The transport was riddled by musket balls, and two 6-pound cannon-boats passed entirely through the cable of the Alambra. Our loss was three killed and several wounded.

The court for the trial of Gen. McKinstry, according to adjournment, and jury members were sworn in. The judge announced that Gen. Harney had been released from the commission and that Col. Booneville had been appointed in his place.

The commission decided to allow the proceedings to be reported in the newspapers, after which the charges and specifications against McKinstry were read. There is but one charge, that of neglect, in violation of duty. The specifications are one in number, and are to the effect that he purchased mules, horses, and army supplies from certain contractors at exorbitant prices—that parties offered to furnish him the same supplies at a fair market value, but he refused to receive them, and compelled them to sell their supplies to the contractors at the market value when he purchased the same articles from the contractors at exorbitant rates.

After reading the specifications, McKinstry wanted witnesses to be summoned in his behalf, among others was Fremont, to show as far as the specifications are concerned, that he acted under orders.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

The steamer Matanzas, from New Orleans, the 20th, has arrived. News important.

Judge Walker, editor of the Delta, has been released from confinement at Ship Island. Col. Hamilton, ex-congressman from Texas, had made an eloquent speech at a great Union meeting in New Orleans.

Some rebel officers with a flag of truce had arrived at New Orleans to consummate negotiations for an exchange of prisoners.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 26, via Cairo, 25.

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To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28.

A special correspondence of Forney's Press, writing from Pensacola, Sept. 10th, has the following items:

The steam frigate Susquehanna has been condemned, and will proceed home the first opportunity. The Troquois has her machinery injured, and will go home soon.

The Winona made her way through an intricate passage, and got into a position to enable her to live over the canal with effect, at the enemy's gunboats, one of which she was able to hit with three 11-inch shells, and prevented her from steaming up the harbor. Fort Morgan opened a heavy fire upon the Winona, and compelled her to beat a hasty retreat. She received no injury from the shots of the fort, which struck around her and passed over her to the distance of a mile, showing that her distance would not be less than three miles and a half. Such brilliant reconnoissances, frequently performed would batter to pieces the enemy's fire fleet, and make a mere easy matter for the Admiral Farragut's fleet when operations are begun against Mobile.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 27.

Gen. Wadsworth was serenaded to-night. He assumed that his friends came to congratulate him because he had received the nomination as candidate for governor of the state of New York from a convention composed of the true friends of the government and country, and the most earnest supporters of the war. He said he had not earned this compliment by any public service, for he held no official position in his native state, but he claimed in their choice of him to be a sign of the confidence which the people had in him, and he intended to hold the country together at whatever cost of blood, suffering and treasure. This may require that it may be one and free, and a refuge for oppressed men from all parts of the world; that his nomination was made in consequence of his believing what he thought, and thinking what he said; that we are fighting against a base and selfish, but still powerful aristocracy, and while we are prosecuting the war boldly and earnestly, we are bound by solemn obligations of duty to use our influence against slavery as far as we can, to put an end to the struggle, and in order to save the lives of white men engaged in the struggle.

The issue is made up that we are to conquer or to be conquered by the aristocracy, that we are in the pangs of dissolution, or we must exercise the power we have; if we do not exercise our power, we must see this devil which has corrupted and disgraced us from the time of our national birth. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

Gov. Blair, of Michigan, in the course of his speech, said it had been said that our armies were to make another circle, but after this God Almighty forbid. The country requires this battle to be fought out immediately; the blows falling thick and fast. The time has come when the people ask only for such leaders as will lead our gallant armies to success. Men and means are provided in abundance, and if we are not successful, we are easy to send to France for a guillotine and chop off the heads of all incompetent cowards till we find men who have the right stuff in them.

He wants to see the traitors crushed and destroyed. They were not entitled to mercy. Abraham Lincoln, God bless him, has given us a principle on which the war can be fought, and has struck at the root of the mischief. The infernal devil, slavery, should be taken by the throat, and when it is strangled we shall be free forever. He anticipated the most beneficial results from the proclamation.

Gov. Boutwell, of Mass., spoke in complimentary terms of the nomination of Gen. Wadsworth, and said, in supporting the proclamation, that the principles of freedom are not bounded by race. All men, created in the image of their Maker, are entitled to equal rights. It is the denial of this which has compelled us to partake of the cup of humiliation to its very dregs.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.

Flour 5c better and advancing. Wheat 18c better, 1.50a1.25. Corn 1.25a1.25. Rye 1.10a1.10. Barley 1.10a1.10. Hops 1.10a1.10. Lard 1.10a1.10. Sugar 1.10a1.10. Coffee 1.10a1.10. Tea 1.10a1.10. Spices 1.10a1.10. Fruits 1.10a1.10. Vegetables 1.10a1.10. Meats 1.10a1.10. Fish 1.10a1.10. Poultry 1.10a1.10. Game 1.10a1.10. Miscellaneous 1.10a1.10.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

Special to N. Y. Herald.—The few inhabitants of Centerville left are nearly in a state of starvation. Everything was taken from them, including nearly all of the live stock. Broken and burned U. S. baggage wagons strewn the roads in the line of retreat, while the carcasses of dead horses and mules are discovered every few rods.

St. Paul, Sept. 29.

Three hundred Sioux Indians, under Little Crow, attacked Col. Sibley's command on the 23d. Battle lasted two hours, resulting in the repulse of the Indians with a loss of thirty killed and a large number wounded; forty whites killed and thirty or forty wounded.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.

The following dispatch was received at headquarters:

St. Louis, Sept. 29, 9:30 P. M.

Major Gen. Halleck, Commander-in-Chief: Gen. Merrill reports that Col. Genter, of the Missouri state militia, has captured Maj. Wells, Captain Emery and Robinson, and Lieut. Morrison, with several privates, and important correspondence of the rebels. Also captured on the 25th inst., with a detachment of the 9th Missouri state militia, he routed a party of some 50 guerrillas, taking five prisoners, with a quantity of arms, horses, &c. (Signed)

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General Commanding.

Fort Monroe, Sept. 29.

The steamer S. R. Spaulding arrived here this morning, as also did the Ironsides.

The steamboat Metamora left here this afternoon with a flag of truce for Aiken's Landing. She takes up four rebel officers, paroled; also Dr. Johnson, assistant surgeon of the 3d N. Y. sent by Gen. Dix to aid in administering efforts to round up and sick soldiers imprisoned in that place.

PORT MONROE, Sept. 27.

